ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-8-The Tyrolean.
BIJOU THEATRE-8:20-Hoss and Hoss.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Crust of Society.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. The Dore Gallery-8:80-Concert.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-A Nutmeg Match. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8-Twelfth Night.

EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Diplomacy.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Poet and Puppets.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Pritz in Ireland.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—Cordela's Aspirations.

to Chinatown.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, 8-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Veudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Guardsman. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Barnum & Batley's

MTNHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Don Caeser De Bazan NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN - Exhibition.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:20-Lady Windermere's Fan. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Silent Battle. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Joseph.

14TH STREET THEATRE-8-The Span of Life.

57TH STREET MUSIC HALL-8:15-Wonder

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Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1 50 Each. None better at any price. All styles of bosoms and sieved lengths. 800 and 811 Broadway.

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New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Satisfactory tests were made of a new explosive, which will probably replace gunpowder in the German army. - The Austrian War Office is planning to increase the peace effective of the army. === The Belgian Socialists met in convention at Ghent.

Domestic.-Forest fires are raging in various parts of New-Jersey. - President Cleveland expects to attend the naval review and to be present at the opening of the World's Fair. A father and his three sons were killed by boiler explosion at Indianola, Iowa. === Father Leahy celebrated mass in the Catholic caurch at a private house. === Much damage has been done by floods in Northwestern rivers.

City and Suburban.-A blaze in the Temple Court Building burned out many offices; Duke's cigarette factory in Second-ave, was destroyed by - Easter Day was celebrated in the usual way in the churches. - The Temple Opera House, at Elizabeth, was destroyed by fire.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer weather, with cloudiness in the after-Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 45.

Some interesting disclosures regarding the Democratic method of raising a big campaign fund in this State will be found to-day in a letter from our Albany correspondent. method of procedure is to force large corporations to contribute to the fund by threatening them with hostile legislation or legislative investigations. A case in point is the bill, which has passed the Assembly, compelling the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to reduce its fares from 3 to 2 cents a mile. An investigation o the insurance companies is contemplated, with the object, of course, of inducing them to "come down" handsomely. How long will the people of the State submit to such scandalous proceedings?

A characteristic piece of Democratic trickery has come to light in Kingston. The Republicans now control the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, but their adversaries have cooked harmony and unity that prevailed until Elecup a plan of providing three more Supervisors for the city of Kingston, to be elected at large. As the city is usually Democratic, they hope in this way to win back control of the Board. A bill furthering this scheme is before the Legislature, and will probably become a law. It is part and parcel of the partisan legislation which has abounded at this session, and which will give the Legislature of 1893 lasting infamy.

Finer weather for Easter than the people of New-York enjoyed yesterday could not reasonably have been asked for by the most fastidious. The air was a wee bit too cool, perhaps, and on account of the well-known condition of the streets there was considerable dust in circulation; but still the bright sunlight and a cloudless sky of a peculiarly rich and satisfying de it a delight to be out of doors, as tens of thousands learned by their own experi-Easter and spring do not always go and in hand, but the season which opens the way for summer has certainly made a good start dready this year.

The loval Methodists of New-York, Brooklyn and the region round about will be prondly interested this week in the meetings of the New-York, New-York East and Newark annual conferences. Neither of the New-York conferences will be held in or close to the city. but the body bearing the name of Newark. which covers the northern part of New-Jersey and a slice of this State, will have its meeting in Jersey City. The New-York Conference will convene in North Tarrytown, and the New-York East as far away as Danbury, Conn. Nothing of a startling character is looked for in the proceedings of either of the gatherings, but the routine business will be of moment to the assembled ministers and to the members of the Methodist Church. Under the present eyetem, the chief appointments being arranged in advance, even the bishops' announcements

This week promises to be an eventful one in rapid transit affairs. It surely will be if Mr. Starin's expectations are realized and the capitalists who have been conferring with him become convinced that it is worth their while to engage in the construction of an underground system. So shrewd and experienced a man as Mr. Starin is not likely to mistake the temper which these gentlemen have manifested. and there seems to be good reason to hope that the solution of the rapid transit problem may not be far off. Commissioner Spencer's absence during this week will not affect negotiations in this matter on the part of his colleagues. The meeting of the Commission to-morrow will be awaited with peculiar interest.

NO OFFICES FOR NEW-YORK.

Mr. Cleveland seems to have forgotten New-York in his arrangements to purify the Civil Service by casting out Republicans and putting in Democrats. At a rate which, if not wholly unprecedented, is certainly more rapid than the average, he and his assistants in the Administration have been engaged in finding places for their partisans. He has been in office scarcely a month, but in that time, exclusive of Army and Navy promotions, he has made nearly a hundred appointments, distributed largely between Indiana and Georgia. The Hon. Hoke Smith, whost existence three months ago was called into serious question, has developed into an exceedingly positive reality. The artful hand of Senator Voorhees has made itself highly manifest. But there seems to be no monitor near the President whose influence is equal to the task of obtaining office for the politicians of New-York. Two Cabinet Ministers, it is true, are credited to this State, but they are Mr. Cleveland's personal friends. They do not represent the Democratic organization. The Assistant Attorney-General, Edward B. Whitney, and the new Minister to Denmark, John E. Risley, are also credited with a residence here, but Mr. Whitney appears to be of Mugwump persuasion, and Mr. Risley is known to fame only as a friend of Senator Voorhees and as a man who has thus far failed to explain his connection with a treasonable society and the use he is said to have made of its funds. The only appointee who can be said to represent the New-York Democracy in any respect is the Consul to Birmingham, George F. Parker, and he, it appears, owes his unique advantage to his authorship of a campaign biography of Mr. Cleveland which brings out the virtues and gifts of that fount of favor in so extraordinary a manner as to have rendered anything less than a first-rate consulship a pitiful recompense.

We do not forget, of course, the interesting appointment of Robert A. Maxwell to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, nor that it was made against Senator Hill's advice and in despite of his suggestion to the President that Maxwell was a bitter partisan, violent in his hatred of the New-York organization, and that some other place ought to be found for him than one in which he would have such large opportunities to be disagreeable. Mr. Maxwell has been in office scarcely a week, but in that time he has hustled Republican postmasters out into the cold at the rate of sixty or seventy a day, making the records of Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Stevenson seem in comparison models of temperance and forbearance. But even Maxwell's unwonted activity has thus far been expended elsewhere than in New-York. Each day's dispatches from Washington have recorded the filing there of great bunches of applications from ardent and hopeful Democratic patriots, to whose exertions any man less convinced of his own sufficiency than is Mr. Cleveand would think himself indebted. What happens to these applications no one seems to know, but there is a suspicion that they encounter a blight almost as soon as they reach

It is somewhat difficult to understand Mr. Cleveland's position concerning the patronage appertaining to New-York. Its failure to develop is certainly not due to his disinclination to make changes, because he is making them already as rapidly and with as little regard for his professions of devotion to Civil Service reform as is usual to Democratic politicians. It would seem that he has served notice on Senator Hill, Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker that they and their friends are not to expect recognition at the White House, and that the offices are to be used as a means of crippling and embarrassing those leaders. This is the interpretation that the politicians in both the partisan camps place upon the appointments that have been made, and upon the fact that nothing is accomplished in which Hill, Murphy and Croker have the smallest personal interest. It comported with Mr. Cleveland's dignity, as unquestionably it served his interest, to dine with New-York machine politicians and to hold close and frequent communication with them during the campaign. All then was harmony unity and co-operation, but the situation now is different. Mugwumps and rabid personal enemies of Hill and the machine are pushed to the front and put in charge of departments controlling enormous patronage, and from all the sources of information close to the President comes the whispered intimation that the tion Day accrue to the sole benefit of the Man of Destiny.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION. Mayor Gilroy has formally instructed various municipal departments to be active and vigilant in defence of the public health. His proclamation is emphatic and sensible, and if all the measures of protection which it enjoins are put into execution the sanitary condition of the city will rapidly become safe and satisfactory. It is unfortunate, however, for their peace of mind that citizens of New-York are perfectly accustomed not only to the promulgation of excellent sentiments and directions by their chief magistrates, but also to persistent and unpunished neglect of them. There has been no lack, since Tammany came into power, of professions and promises which sounded well, had all the appearance of sincerity, and meant nothing at all, so far as anybody who waited for results could discover. Our Street Cleaning Commissioners have all received with their appointments the most urgent orders to do their duty, and have responded with equally solemn assurances of fidelity. The Mayor's latest declaration apparently differs in no material respect from numerous others uttered by himself and his predecessors. It is timely, vigorous and well expressed. How much does

The answer to this natural inquiry will inevitably be made to the satisfaction or discontent of the whole community in the course of the next few weeks. It cannot possibly be refused or confused. If Commissioner Brannan. just returned from a recruiting trip, has been made to understand that the Mayor means what he says the fact of his enlightenment must speedily become apparent. If the Mayor, representing the absolute rulers of this town. has made the departments of Police, Public Works and Health aware that Tammany intends to have the public defended against dis-

York thoroughly comfortable and secure, and its passage would tend to detract more wheat than they wanted, and were likely more wheat than they wanted wanted where likely more wheat the properties of the properties where we wanted where the properties where we wanted where we want if those now in charge lack wisdom and skill value of D. D. there is an ample supply to draw upon. We shall soon know how much the Mayor means.

It is true that the authorities are entitled to the co-operation of intelligent citizens in the task of keeping New-York clean. The community cannot devolve the whole responsibility upon the officials of the municipality. The ense of individual obligation for the common weifare has always been weak here, as in must American cities. It needs to be stimulated. Enforcement of the ordinances is one way to stimulate it, but there never was a better time for a manifestation of the spirit which does not need to be eserced, which voluntarily contributes to the good of all. It is the duty of every citizen to cultivate this spirit in himself and, by influence and example, in others, thus acquitting himself of blame for evil conditions if they are prolonged, and earning his share of credit if they are removed.

LABOR'S MISTAKE.

The wage-earners of the United States are the people. They are able to do whatever they will. But organized labor does not meet the response and support expected, and sometimes is perplexed to know why. The reason is that some of its methods are based on distrust of the American sense of justice. It demands and tries to coerce, but the people know that they cannot be coerced.

It is hard to bring this fact home to the full understanding of men who feel that they have been unjustly treated, and want to use every weapon within reach to crush opposition. They forget that their condition is one which the wage-earners of any other land may envy. They forget that they have attained a position such as the laboring class never attained in any other country on earth, or in any other age of the world's history, by reason of the general disposition of the people as a whole to see that labor should have as liberal a compensation as the progress of civilized society would permit. Individuals there are, of course, whose contempt for labor and laborers is as keen as it was when it found expression in the phrase, "Northern mudsills." Employers there are, of course, who are grasping and deaf to justice. But the great body of the people during the whole century of the Nation's life has been disposed to stand by labor, to scure it fair rewards, to increase its returns and to insure it the respect which honest toil deserves. It is a Nation composed of people thus fairly inclined that organized labor sets itself too often to coerce.

Men who know human nature know that this is not shrewd. At the first symptom of coercion Americans are up in arms with the same spirit which made a teapot of Boston Harbor It has always been an easy Nation to persuade but a hard one to drive. When a man begins by assuming that Americans will not grant what he wants except under compulsion, he not only stops the ears of men to a plea for the justice of his cause, but he kindles an antagonism which is hard to resist. Organized labor could expect tenfold more from the American sense of justice than from any coercive device. Yet Mr. Swinton says that the strike is the laborer's rifle and the boycott his bayonet. Then he is poorly armed. Both are act to be, and the boycotts are always, cocreive measures. Appeal to public opinion against unfairness of employers has sometimes failed, but not often. Attempts to force what society would not otherwise grant have failed far more often than they have succeeded.

The strike, if wholly dissevered from efforts to stop others from working by force or intimidation, is merely an appeal to natural laws of supply and demand. "You must have the other. If there be such a case, let that, too, be vork done," it says: "can you get anybody else to do it well on your terms?" Such a strike cannot be denounced as illegal, except in rare instances, where public interests are unne essarily sacrificed. But how many strikes without any force or intimidation has the country seen in late years? Labor organizations freely admit, in form, that they have no right to coerce or intimidate non-union workers, but the thing is so often done that the ordinary mind understands Mr. Swinton to mean threatening and violent compulsion of non-union men when he speaks of a strike. The error is not in public apprehension. It is in the conduct of those who resort to strikes as a remedy.

The boycott is always and necessarily an attempt to coerce. It threat is thousands who have no part in a quarrel in order to make an antagonist suffer. Its very essence is hostile to American freedom, and the disposition so often manifested to resist the demands of organized labor is largely due to the fact that boycotts and coercive strikes are so often its

SHALL AN ACADEMY HAVE UNIVERSITY POWERS?

A non-political bill has passed the Legisernor Flower, which clearly ought not to become a law. It gives Hartwick Seminary, an Otsego County institution, the power "either directly or by its standing committee to confer honorary degrees in theology on its own graduates, and to exercise the prerogatives of a university by conferring honorary degrees in theology on such other persons as the board or standing committee judge fit." A commendable disposition has been manifested of late years by those in educational authority to raise the standard of scholastic degrees. It had come to pass that a degree meant nothing, that it was in the nature of a distinction for a man not to have one. The result was the formation and rapid growth of a public sentiment among educated men which demanded either that the custom of conferring degree, should be abelished or that it should be continued under conditions which would make a degree a recognition of attainments.

Now the bill in question ought to encounter the Governor's veto, since it means the lowering of the standard of the degree of D. D. It is obvious that university powers cannot wisely be intrusted to an academy. Therefore Hartwick Seminary-which enjoys a good reputation among educational institutions of its classought not to ask for them, and cannot present a valid reason for so doing. The University law, so called, which was passed last year, reflects the views of the friends of higher education throughout the State, and it is distinctly opposed to what this bill proposes to accomplish-the cheapening of the degree. Is that law to be made of no effect, so far as this matter is concerned, in order to please a seminary which reports only three students above academic grade, all of whom are freshmen? If small academies, however worthy, are to be allowed to confer degrees, where shall the line be drawn? If Hartwick is given her ambitious way, is not the day coming when high schools will be making the same demand, and enterprising drygoods emporiums will display degrees on their bargain counters?

Governor Flower has shown himself alive to whatever relates to the educational welfare of New-York. It is to be assumed, therefore, that

NO STAND OFF IN RANCALS.

It is doubtful if the American People will readily accept the answer. "You're another," upon which the Democratic newspapers and the leaders of the party at Washington and elsewhere seem disposed to rest their case when charged with deliberately committing the offences against political morality and good government for which they have so loudly denonneed their opponents. When a Democratic Congress came into power after a campaign which turned in great measure upon the cry that the Republicans had been wasteful and extravagant in appropriations, and proceeded immediately to voice more money for Government expenditures than their opponents ever did, they had the assurance to excuse themselves by saying that the Republicans had set hardly be said that there are evidences that genimpudence of such a defence. Having sucthe country demanded greater economy in expenditures, instead of instituting reform, they go headlong from bad to worse, and then pretend to hold their opponents responsible for pretty sort of reform that is.

In the United States Senate they are new proposing the same thing in a way that when it comes to be examined is rather startling. There sits in that body to-day a man whom eat he holds, but ab olutely disfranchise him. This man prior to 1879 held a position in a Washington bank which he lost, as was reported at the time, on account of dishonest transactions. He subsequently became cashier of another bank, and after stealing some \$64,000 disappeared from public sight. His bondsmen made good to the bank \$25,000 for which they were liable, and out of some heavily mortgaged property which he left behind something like \$15,000 more was secured after a number of years. The balance has never been made up. These facts are notorious in Wash-No Senator is ignorant of them. He is one of the Democrats who constitute the small majority of that party in the Senate. By them he has been assigned the chairman-The crimes are not deni d, but the statute of imitations is pleaded. Think of it! A United statute of limitations to questions raised as to his title! A disgraced lawbreaker making laws for the government of the Nation!

Some members of the Senate, having in regard the dignity and honor of that body and unwilling to see is character besmirehed, and feeling themselves degraded by such an association, have asked for an investigation of this man's an eccelents and career. One would suppose that an inquiry of this sort would be ordered at once and without question. But what is the answer of the Senators who constitute the majority, and who consequently have the honor of that body in its keeping? Why, only this, the same old retort to the Republicans: "Su quoque!" "You're another! There are Republican Senators on the fleor who have been charged with dishonesty. This man is no worse than they. It is a standoff in rasculs between the two parties." But it isn't a stand-off. Even if there be a Republican Seaat r who has been guilty of thefe it is not a case for setting off one against the investigated. The people of this country will have something to say in the matter. The using an expression in regard to public frivolous plea that there are just as many ras- "The News" might as well have said "spoils." cals and just as bad from one party as from the other. The People want no rascals of any sort or any politics in the United States Senate. and will have none. The duty of the Senate s contained in the cry which a Democratic conup : "Turn the rascals out !"

improved with improvement of the weather during tive backs and signs their little bills. the past week, and in spite of bad roads and the backward season seems to be larger than at the same period in any previous year. This is at least true of payments through banks of seventy appointment as that of Health Commissioner Edson these measure the movement of products to con lature and is now awaiting the action of Gov- sumers rather than payments for products pur March of last year the aggregate was 8.5 pr in any previous year. In the face of the not to be content with one of that kind, records it is hardly possible to accept assertions that business has been much depressed.

difference of about \$8,000,000, or 20 per cet, between this report and that of Bradstreet's asvives the old question as to the trustworthines of such figures. At the worst, Dun's report maker he failing, the increase being obviously due to a few heavy failures not of similar origin or mit re. The fact that the collapse of the Reading pany and the quite unwented stringent in money brought about no more serious thisequences is strong indication of health and saind-

Three creat speculations have come to lief. more or less, during the last week. It is carious to note that in all of them the break in Prices came after the severe pressure in money markets had abated. Doubtless the pressure for money fall. Cotton went down in spite of resumption by English cotton spinners, the decline for the week being five-sixteenths. Over 6,000,000 bales have now come into sight, 300,600 during the last month, against 438,000 in the same month last year, and few will now believe that the quantity during the remaining five months of the March alone. Stocks of American cotton in commercial hands, here and abroad, are now 3,468,141

at the close of the conferences can possess no more than a mild interest.

| ease by a determined application of all the he will veto this indefensible Hartwick measurement any longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry on the bull movement and the longer in the face carry of the longer in the longer in St. Louis or Toledo. After rising several cents wheat broke 7 cents in a day, and has recovered about 2 cents, while the price here is just what it was a week ago. Corn has declined 2 1-4 and oats 2 cents here, and pork fell \$1 per barrel at Chicago, and lard 13-4 cents. Whether the speculations are over remains to be seen, but exports of wheat in March were less than 15,000,000 bushels, which, with 25,000,000 for the month's consumption, would leave 175,000,000 of the wheat reported March 1 in farmers' hands and visible supply, to say nothing of invisible supplies and large stocks of flour. As 95,000,000 by will suffice for consumption and seed antil July 1, and in the three months last year exports were but 46,000,000 bushels, in spite of European crops short beyond precedent, it seems probable that those who declined to buy more wheat at over 80 cents were sensible. While the great industries are doing well it can

the example and they had only followed it. eral improvement continues. Pig iron is a shade There was something almost sublime in the firmer, the demand for Bessemer having improved, not because rails are selling at all, but the demand for structural and plate forms is better. pretext that they had been wasteful and that cite coal is weak, since no one can tell what is to become of the combination, and copper is rather weaker at 11 5-8 cents for Lake, while there have been heavy sales of tin. "The Shoe and Leather the plunge as they had set the example. A Reporter makes shipments of boots and shoes from the East 78,847 cases, against 67,351 the same week last year, and for the year thus far the increase has been about 15 per cent. Efforts to advance prices meet some obstacles, however, in spite of the strength of leather. The deman i for cotton goods is sufficient to keep mills well emcrimes which not only disqualify him for the ployed, but print cloths and some ginghams are are all busy, and dress goods, flantels and sackings are remarkably strong, some having advanced a little, it is stated that men's goods for spring are accumulating, and that the controversy between clothiers and cutters is apt to affect the trade. Wool sales continue to exceed last year's, near as it is to the end of the season.

The easing of the money market before April 1 and the cessation of gold shipments seem to have inspired hopes that may be premature. Half a million gold went out last week, and \$1,500,000 has been engaged for Tuesday, which is no more than might be expected in view of the excess of imports in March. The imports here in four weeks have been over \$9,000,000 greater in value than last year, and in the week ending March 4 they were \$3,600,000 greater, indicating an aggregate of \$96,000,000 or more for the month. The ship of one committee and appointed on others. decrease in value of exports at New-York alone has been over \$5,000,000, and there must have been some at other points, so that the total for States Senator, sitting in what its presiding the month can hardly exceed \$76,000,000. Payefficer calls "the most august, deliberative as- ment, it is plain enough, must be made either sembly known to men," calmly interposing the in gold or in occurities, and the M'Leod and Villard disclosures came in a bad time for foreign purchases of American stocks.

> The handsome building recently opened as headquarters for chandable work in this city, at Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., is to have fitting neighbor and companion in the new home for the Socie y for the Prevention of Cru-elty to Children, which is to be formally opened to-day. There is no need to commend to the people of New-Yark the excellent work done by this society. It has been speaking for itself for nearly twenty 'ears, and every humane and be-nevolent min' will rejoice that it will henceforth be able to carry on its work with greater effectiveness than in the past. The new ing is commodious and well adapted for the purposes of the S. P. C. C. The truly catholic spirit which animates the society is made evident by the fact that the dedicatory services to-day will be shared in by the Roman Catholic Archbish p, the Episcopal Bishop, a Jewish rabbi, a Protestant layman and the Mayor of the city. We wish godspeed and increased success to the Societ for the Prevention of Craelty to Children.

honor of their highest legislative body is their which warrants the suspicion that it does not recare and their pride, and they will not sit gard them as sacred public trusts. "The Govquietly by while its members excuse themselves ernmenta! pie is beginning to come Kentuckyfor permitting its contamination upon the inoced. The phrase has a distinctly carnal sound.

If the legislative threats aimed at home rule are carried out the people of Eric and Ningara counties "will call upon the Governor to smite the tyrants hip and thigh," so "The Buffalo temporary some years ago began and kept Courier" says. But bitter experience must have aught "The Courier" that as a smiter of tyrants she meddle with home rule the Governor is not a success. He smites them not on their hips Business throughout the country has somewhat neither on their thighs. In fact he does not

There is a refreshing contrast between such an cities outside of New-York, whose exchanges in and the selection of Scannell and Koch for im-March were about 6 per cent greater than last year, and yet were greater last year than in the learned wisdom from the criticisms which those same month of any previous year. The gain in appointments called forth is not certain, howrailroad earnings is not quite so large, and as over. In selecting Health Commissioner Bryant's successor he was not altogether a free agent -for that matter, we do not suppose he was when he chased perhaps months ago, the record may more put Scannell and Koch on his January list. But accurately reflect present conditions. About the cases are different. The law requires that one eighty railroads reported by "The Financial Of the Bealth Commissioners shall be a physician; so Mr. Gilroy was not at liberty to pick crease over last year of 3.7 per cent, though a out a mere politician for this place. Still, there are physicians and physicians; and we are entirely willing to give the Mayor credit for having cent larger than in any previous year, and it tirely willing to give the Mayor credit for having 1891 it had also been over 4 per cent larger that made one creditable appointment. But he ought

A bill has been introduced to enlarge the police Neither do records of failure in business sugget | pension fund by levying a tax of 2 per cent dangerous commercial unsoundness. The number upon the salaries of all members of the force reported by Dun & Co. for the birst quarter of the in this city. The feeling of the force was asceryear is smaller than in either of the prevers tained by a canvass of the members, and the three years, and while the amount of liabilities is bill is understood to meet with general approval larger than in either of those years, the unusual on their part. There is great need of increasing the fund, but at the same time measures should not be neglected to reduce the demand upon it by making it impossible for able-hodied men to retire on pensions, after twenty years average liabilities less than \$15,000 for each | rm | service, when they are no more than forty-five or fitty years of age. The pension fund should be devoted only to disabled or aged policemen Com- who are no longer-able to carn a livelihood. The path of newspaper editors in the Orient

is beset with pitfalls and perils from which

Western editors are fortunately free. It was only a short time ago that the proprietor of one of the leading dailies of Tokio was condemned to a term of two years' imprisonment for having spoken disrespectfully of the Mikado's ancestor, Jimmu, who lived 2,000 years ago; and now in part caused the unloading which begas the the Editor of the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," the newspaper which enjoys the largest circulationsworn to-in Japan, has been sent to jail for a year and condemned to a fine of \$50 for having described certain members of the National Lexislature as "Honenuki-doje," which, being interpreted, means "Boncless fish"-" fit only to be cooked and caten." Though here and elsewhere a crop year will not be very much larger than in diet is composed of articles of food, nevertheles the Diet of Japan dislikes allasions of this bales, which is more than the works consumption at last year's rate for the rest of the cropyear, and the reports of English markets and goods exported do not indicate expectation that the consumption in months to come will be up to the maximum.

The break in wheat and hog products at Chicago appears to have been due to conviction of rice's with a gentleman of inferior caste. The kind, and has accordingly prosecuted the editor,

breaking of bread with people of inferior casts is attended in India with social diagrace and degradation, and, this being the case, the apparently innocent item in the personal coli parently innocent item in the personal control of the paper was held to constitute a defamation of character and a libel. It was, of course, the of character and a libel. institution of caste that gave the deadly ver to the paragraph.

PERSONAL.

Charles E. Henderson, of the Reading Coal and Irea Company, has just bought for \$15,500 "The Rest," the historic homestend of Admiral Franklin Buchanan. lies in Talbot County, Md., and is a homestead with grounds sloping to a tidewater stream. There scores of such on the Eastern Shore, some of the much more than a century old, and many provided the private wharves at which steamboats touch, miral Buchanan first took up his residence at The E in 1847. Park Godwin, the son-in-law of William Cu

Bryant, was seen in Philadelphia a few days ago by a reporter of "The Record," who thus describes him; Although seventy-seven years of age, Mr. Godwin is still in his prime, physically and mentally, and conversed with as much vigor as when, until a few years ago, he was a newspaper editor, political leader, translator, biographer, historian, philosopher, essayis, and classic romancer combined. Two twin brothers, Darius and Cyrus Cobb, of Bos-

ton, who are fifty-nine years old, look so much althothat their own children often mistake them. They married sisters. Darius is a sculptor and Cyrus is a painter. William Hunt, the artist, once styled them "Serious" and "Delirious."

Professor Joseph Swain, who has just been elected president of Indiana University, is professor of mathemattes at Leland Stanford, jr., University. He is thirty-five years old, a native of Pendleton, Ind., and a graduate of Indiana University in the class of 1883.
After studying in Edinburgh be became professor of ap-lifed mathematics in his alma mater and remained there until 1891.

The mantle of William Bradford, as a painter of Arctic scenery, has failer on Frank W. Stokes, a young Philadelphian, who accompanied the Peary relief expendition and painted scenes as far north as 78 degrees 44 minutes. Mr. Pryor, the oldest clerk in the Pension Office,

has returned to work after an absence of over a year.
He is ninety years old, and has been in the department forty years. He is an authority on the history of soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Thinker," an English periodical, refers to an article in an American magazine by "Mr. Gail Hamilton."

The old Nypano Depot, at Meadville, this state, is being torn down. It was on a pane of glass in the depot that John Wilkes Booth cut, with a diamond, the date of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, several months before the President was shot. The date of the glass and the date of the shooting did not concession, but it showed the deed was in contemplation. The pane of glass is now in the National Museum at Washington.—(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It is said that the new city directory of Baltimore indicates an increase of 36,000 in the population of the city during the past year, due largely to the growth of manufacturing interests in the city and subarbs

"Willie! Willie!" said the boy's mother. "What are you crying for!"

"Nn-nothin!" sobbed Willie.

"The idea of a boy like you crying for nothing."

"Wwell. W's nicer th-than cryin' for something."

'cruse w-when you ery for something y-you don't always get it, but w when you cry for n-nothin' you d-do get it."—(Harper's Bazor.

They do funny things in Roston. A "garden party" has just been held in the "clurch parlors and supper poora" of the Old South Church.

One of the chemistry professors grew reminiscent last week, and told how a woman came to him some years ago for instruction in chemistry. The class grew interested.

"I told her," said Professor C—, "that we didn't take woman students and advised her to go to Tufts. Well, she went. She took a long course in organic chemistry under Professor H—, and at last she married him."

The class looked more interested. Then one member relact his land.

"Well, Mr. Jones!"
"Sort of chemical upion, wasn't it, professor!"
(Boston Budget.

It is rumored that while the office seekers in Washngton are waiting for the lightning to strike them

they pass the time by reading "Put Yourself in His His Only Trouble—At the grocery store in Potato Hellow the Big Eater of Spoon River Valley had just devoured three dozen law eggs within the time specified in the warer and was looking none the worse for the ledulgence.

"Don't you ever exterience any tranble from such an enormous feed as that?" inquired a curious speciator.

note. "No. sir." replied the eminent anstronomer, edgin toward the cracker barrel, "The only trouble ever experence is gittin' somebody to furnish the aigs."—(Chicago Tribune. jump from the New-England doughnut to an Inflarubber plug boiled in entronseed oil. And to think

that the Western Reserve of Ohio was settled by New-Engand people!

How Things Came About —"I am glad to see you willing and ready to reform," said the temperance worker. "I suppose you were led astray?"

"Led? Blees your heart, no! Everybody else had to hump to keen up with me in the procession!"—(Chicago News Record.

The advocates of annexation in Hawali are not at all disturbed at the delay in deciding the question. "The Honolulu Advertiser" says that the delay is not a nisfortune, for "although people here naturally desire to see the tension ended in one way or another, it is undoubtedly beiter that action should only follow a deliberation full and mature enough to exhaust the subject in all its bearings. The cause of annexation is right and just; it is based on the highest welfare of all classes and races, and may well court the ful'est inquiry."

A Graduated Beverage.—Aunty—What do you drink at supper when at home? Wee Nicce—Paga drinks tea, and mamma drinks tea with hot water in it, and I drink hot water with tea in it.—(Good News.

A BIGGER THING IN TRANSPORTATION, TOO. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Since a number of English gentlemen are to show Chicago people how English coaching is done next summer, why shouldn't some of our Chicago people show how Americans travelled by coaches before we built railreads? The old stage coaches of the West were as picturesque and comfortable as the English coaches of to-day. A PERPETUAL PERIL AT PANAMA.

From The Boston Journal.

From The Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

From The Columbus (Chio) Journal.

Many coldenic diseases conveyable through the air, like diphtheria and fever, have ceased to vex cleanly communities, and santiation of cities has practically reduced their possibilities to a failulmum. The fact is that cholera is conveyed only by actual entrance of the germ into the alimentary canal, and therefore its possibilities as an epidemic are fur less in acope that dipttheria or other epidemics conveyed in the air liself. Let no one worry over the probable introduction of cholera in this country the coming summer. Keep clean and do not borrow any trouble on that score.

A FOURTH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT From The Wheeling Intelligencer.

It appears that the next Tariff act is to be devised, not by the Congress of the United States, but by the Reform Club of New-York, which has a tender side for 150 importing interest. This should have been made clear in the Democratic platform.

CAN YOU REGULATE THE LIAR! From The Philadelphia Times.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The California act (pronouncing the newspaper lie about circulation a misdemennor) appears to have been passed at the instigation of one of the san Francisco napers that did not lie about its circulation, and supposed itself injured by those that did. And doubtless it was, in a way. But the public can generally see through these exaggerated claims, and in the long run will form a tolerably fair estimate of the circulation liar without the formality of a judicial condemnation. Still, we should rather like to see it tried.

A WORTHY NAMESAKE.

From The Baltimore American. All hail to the New-York! It is a proud satisfaction to have in our Navy the fastest cruiser in the world. We have already the fastest mercantile and passenger stips. Now we lead in mayal speed. Beltamia may rule the waves in the number of her vessels, but Uncle Sam's shipvards are Lusy, and the conquest is only a matter of time.

THAT BANKRUPTCY HAS NOT COMB.